

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR FOR 1828.
COBUS YERKS.

LITTLE Cobus Yerks—his name was Jacob, but being a Dutchman, if not a double Dutchman, it was rendered in English Cobus—little Cobus, I say, lived on the banks of Sawmill River, where it winds close under the brow of the Raven Rock, an enormous precipice jutting out of the side of the famous Buttermilk-Hill, of which the reader has doubtless often heard. It was a rude romantic spot, distant from the high road, which however, could be seen winding up the hill about three miles off. His nearest neighbors were at the same distance, and he seldom saw company except at night, when the fox and the weasel sometimes beat up his quarters, and caused a horrible cackling among the poultry.

One Tuesday in the month of November 1793, Cobus had gone in his wagon to the little market town, on the river, from whence the boats plied weekly to New York, with the produce of the neighboring farmers. It was then a pestilent little place for running races, pitching quoits, and wrestling for gin slings; but I must do it the credit to say, that it is now a very orderly town, sober and quiet, save Parson Mathias, who calls himself a Son of Thunder, is praying in secret, so as to be heard across the river. It so happened that of all the days in the year, this was the very day, a rumour had got into town, that I myself—the veritable writer of this true story—had been poisoned, by a dish of souchong tea, which was bought a great bargain of a country merchant. There was not a stroke of work done in the village that day. The shoemaker abandoned his awl—the tailor his goose—the hatter his bowstring—and the forge of the blacksmith was cool from dawn till nightfall. Silent was the sonorous harmony of the big spinning wheel—silent the village song, and silent the fiddle of Master Timothy Canty, who passed his livelong time in playing tuneless measures, and catching bugs and butterflies. I must say something of Tim before I go on with my tale.

Master Timothy was first seen in the village, one foggy morning after a drizzling, warm, showery night, when he was detected in a garret, at the extremity of the suburbs, and it was the general supposition that he had rained down in company with a store of little toads that were seen hopping about, as is usual after a shower. Around his garret were disposed a number of unframed pictures, painted on glass, as in the old time, representing the Four Seasons, the old King of Prussia, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in their sharp-pointed cocked hats; the fat bald-pated Marquis of Grandby, the beautiful Constantia Phillips, divers others, not forgetting the renowned Kitty Fisher, who I honestly confess, was my favorite among them all. The whole village poured into the garret to gaze at these chef-d'œuvres, and it is my confirmed opinion, which I shall carry to the grave, that neither the gallery of Florence, Dresden, nor the Louvre, was ever visited by so many real amateurs. Besides the pictures, there were a great many other curiosities, at least curiosities to the simple villagers, who were always sure of being welcomed by Master Tim, with a jest and a tune.

Master Tim, as they came to call him, when they got to be a little acquainted, was a rare fellow, such as seldom rains down anywhere, much less on a country village. He was of "merry England," as they call it—lucius a non lucendo—at least, so he said, and I believe, although he belied his nativity, by being the merriest rogue in the world, even when the fog was at the thickest. In truth, he was ever in a good humor, unless it might be when a rare bug or gorgeous butterfly, that he had followed through thick and thin, escaped his net at last. Then, to be sure, he was apt to call the recreant all the "d—d vagabonds" he could think of. He was a middle-sized man, whose person decreased regularly, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, so that I was going to say, sole of his foot—but it was only to the commencement of the foot, to speak by the card. The top of his head was broad and flat, and so was his forehead, which took up at least two-thirds of his face, that tapered off suddenly to a chin, as sharp as the point of a triangle. His forehead was indeed a large field, diversified like the country into which he had rained down, with singular varieties of hill and dale, meadow and ploughland, hedge and ditch, ravine and water-course. It had as many points as a periwinkle. The brow projected exuberantly, though not heavily, over a pair of rascally little cross-eyes twinkling

eyes, that, as the country people said, looked at least nine ways from Sunday. His teeth were white enough, but no two of them were fellows. But his head would have turned the brains of a phrenologist, in exploring the mysteries of its development: it was shaped somewhat like Stoney-Point—which every body knows as the scene of a gallant exploit of Pennsylvania Wayne—and had quite as many abruptnesses and quizzical protuberances to brag about. At the upper extremity of his forehead, as he assured us, he carried his money, in the shape of a piece of silver, three inches long and two wide, inserted there in consequence of a fracture he got by falling down a precipice in hot chase of a "d—d vagabond of a beetle," as he was pleased to call him. Descending towards terra-nrma, to wit, his feet, we find his body gradually diminishing to his legs, which were so thin, every body wondered how they could carry the great head. But like Captain Wattle, each had a foot at the end of it, full as large as the Black Dwarf. It is so long ago that I almost forget his costume. All I recollect is, that he never wore boots or pantaloons, but exhibited his spindles in all weathers, in worsted stockings, and his feet in shoes, gorgeously caparisoned in a pair of square silver buckles, the only pieces of finery he ever displayed.

In the merry months of spring and summer, and early in autumn, master Timothy was most of his time chasing bugs and butterflies about the fields; to the utter confusion of the people; who wondered what he could want with such trumpery. Being a genius and an idler by profession, I used to accompany him frequently in these excursions, for he was fond of me, and called me vagabond oftener than he did any body else. He had a little net of green gauze, so constructed as to open and shut at occasion required, to entrap the small fry, and a box with a cork bottom; upon which he impaled his prisoners with the true scientific barbarity, by sticking a pin in them. Thus equipped, this Don Quixote of bug-catchers, with myself as faithful Esquire, would rally out of a morning into the clovered meadows and flower-dotted fields, over brook, through tangled copse and briery dell, in chase of these gentlemen commoners of nature. Ever and anon, as he came upon some little retired nook, where nature, like a modest virgin, shrouded her beauties from the common view—a rocky glen, romantic cottage, rustic bridge, or brawling stream, he would take out his little port-folio, and pointing me to some conspicuous station to animate this little landscape, sketch it and me together, with a mingled taste and skill I have never since equalled. I figure in all his landscapes, although he often called me a vagabond, because he could not draw me into picturesque attitudes. But the most sport for me, was to watch him creeping slyly after a humming bird—the object of his most intense desires—half buried in the bliss of the dewy honeysuckle, and just as he was on the point of covering it with his net, to see the little vagrant lit away with a swiftness that made it invisible. It was an invaluable sight to behold master Timothy stand wiping his forehead, and blessing the bird for a "d—d little vagabond." These were pleasant times, and at this moment I recall them, I hardly know why, with a melancholy, yet pleasing delight.

During the winter season, master Timothy was usually employed in the daytime, painting pleasure sleighs, which at that period it was the fashion among the farmers to have as fine as fiddles. Timothy was a desperate hand at a true lover's knot, a cipher, or a wreath of flowers—and as for a blazing sun—he painted one for the squire, that was seriously suspected of melting all the snow in ten miles round. He would go ten or a dozen miles to paint a sleigh, and always carried his materials on a board upon the top of his head—it was before the invention of high crowned hats.—Destiny had decreed he should follow his trade, and nature had provided him a head on purpose. It was as flat as a pancake. In the long winter evenings, it was his pleasure to sit by the fire-side, and tell enormous stories to groups of horror-struck listeners. I never knew a man that had been so often robbed on Hounslow Heath, or had seen so many ghosts in his day, as master Tim Canty. Peace to his ashes—no is dead, and I report is to be credited, is sometimes seen on moon-light nights in the churchyard, with his green gauze net, chasing moths and beetles, as he was wont in past times.

But it is high time to return to my story; for I honestly confess I never think of honest Tim that I don't grow

as garrulous as an old lady, talking about the revolution and the Yagers. In all country villages I ever saw or heard of, whenever any thing strange, new, horrible or delightful happens, or is supposed to have happened, all the male inhabitants, not to say female, make for the tavern as fast as possible, to hear the news, or tell the news, and get at the bottom of the affair. I don't deny that truth is sometimes to be found at the bottom of a well; but in these cases she is generally found at the bottom of the glass. Be this as it may—when Cobus Yerks looked into the village inn, just to say how d—d &c. to the landlady, he beheld a party of some ten or a dozen people, discussing the affair of my being poisoned with souchong tea, which by this time had been extended to the whole family, not one of whom had been left alive, by the bloody-minded damsel, rumor.

Cobus could not resist the fascination of these horrors. He edged himself in among them, and after a little while they were joined by master Timothy, who, on hearing of the catastrophe of his old fellow-labourer in bug-catching, had strode over a distance of seven miles to our house to ascertain the truth of the story. He of course found it was a mistake, and had now returned with a nefarious design of frightening them all out of their wits, by a story of more than modern horrors. By this time it was the dusk of the evening, and Cobus had many miles to travel before he could reach home. He had been so fascinated with the story, and the additions every moment furnished by various newcomers, that he forgot the time till it began to grow quite dark; and then he was so horror-struck at what he had heard, that he grew fast to his chair in the chimney corner, where he had intrenched himself. It was at this moment master Timothy came with the design aforesaid.

The whole party gathered round him to know if the story of poisoning was true. Tim shook his head, and the shaking of such a head was awful—"What! all the family?" cried they, with one voice. "Every soul of them," cried Tim, in a hollow voice—"Every soul of them, poor creatures; and not only they, but all the cattle, horses, pigs, ducks, chickens, cats, dogs, and guinea-pens, are poisoned." "What! with souchong tea?" "No—with colocolintida." Colocolintida—the very name was enough to poison a whole generation of Christian people. "But the black bull dog?" cried Timothy, in a sepulchral voice; that curdled the very marrow of their unnermost bones.—"What of the black bull dog?" quoth little Cobus. "Why, they do say that he came to life again after laying six hours stone-dead, and ran away howling like a d—d incarnate." "A d—d incarnate!" quoth Cobus, who knew no more about the meaning of that fell word than if it had been Greek. He only knew that it was something very terrible. "Yes," replied Timothy—"and what's more, I saw where he jumped over the barn-yard gate, and there was the print of a cloven foot, as plain as the day-light this blessed minute." It was as dark as pitch but the comparison was considered proof positive. "A cloven foot!" quoth Cobus, who squeezed himself almost into the oven, while the thought of going home all alone in the dark, past the churchyard, the old grave at the cross-roads, and above all, the spot where John Ryer was hanged for shooting the sheriff, smote upon his heart, and beat it into a jelly—at least it shook like one. What if he should meet the big black dog, with his cloven foot, who howled like a d—d incarnate. The thought was enough to wither the heart of a stone.

Cobus was a little knock-kneed, broad-faced, and broad shouldered Dutchman, who believed all things past, present, and to come, concerning books, goblins, and devils of all sorts and sizes, from a fairy to a giant. Tim Canty knew him of old, for he had once painted a sleigh for him, and frightened Cobus out of six nights' sleep, by the story of a man that he once saw murdered by a highwayman on Hounslow Heath. Tim followed up the story of the black dog, with several more, each more appalling than the other, till he fairly lifted Cobus's wits off the hinges, aided as he was by certain huge drafts upon a pewter mug, with which the little man reinforced his courage at short intervals. He was a true disciple of the doctrine that spirit and courage, that is to say, whiskey and valor were synonymous.

It now began to wax late in the evening, and the company departed, not one by one, but in pairs to their respective homes. The landlady, a bitter root of a woman, and more than a match for half the men in the village, began to

grow sleepy, as it was now no longer worth her while to keep awake. Gradually all became quiet, within and without the house, except now and then the howling of a wandering cur, and the still more doleful moaning of the winds, accompanied by the hollow thumping of the waves, as they dashed on the rocky shores of the river that ran hard by.—Once, and once only, the cat mewed in the garret, and almost caused Cobus to jump out of his skin. The landlady began to complain that it grew late, and she was very sleepy; but Cobus would take no hints, manfully keeping his post in the chimney corner, till at last the good woman threatened to call up her two negroes, and have him turned neck and heels out of doors. For a moment the fear of the big black dog with the cloven foot, was mastered by the fear of the two stout black men, and the spirit moved Cobus towards the door, lovingly hugging the stone jug, which he had taken care to have plentifully replenished with the creature. He smiled forth in those graceful curves which are affirmed to constitute the true lines of beauty; and report says that he made a copious libation of the contents of the stone jug outside the door, ere the landlady, after assisting to untie his patient team, had tumbled him into the wagon. This was the last that was seen of Cobus Yerks.

That night his faithful, though not very obedient little wife, whom he had wedded at Tappan, on the famous sea of that name, and who wore a cap trimmed with pink ribbons when she went to church on Sundays, fell asleep in her chair, as she sat anxiously watching his return. About midnight she waked—but she saw not her beloved Cobus, nor heard his voice calling her to open the door. But she heard the raven, or something very like it, screaming from the Raven Rock, the foxes barking about the house, the wind whistling and moaning among the rocks and trees of the mountain side, and a terrible commotion among the poultry, Cobus having taken the great house dog with him that day. Again she fell asleep, and waked not until the day was dawning. She opened the window and looked forth upon as beautiful an autumnal morning, as ever blessed this blessed country. The yellow sun threw a golden lustre over the many-tinted woods, painted by the cunning hand of nature with a thousand varied dyes; the smoke of the neighboring farm-houses rose straight upwards to heaven in the pure atmosphere, and the breath of the cattle mingled its warm vapour with the invisible clearness of the morning air. But what were all these beauties of delicious nature, to the eye and the heart of the anxious wife, who saw that Cobus was not there?

She went forth to the neighbors to know if they had seen him, and they good naturedly sallied out to seek him on the road, that led from the village to his home. But no traces of him could be found, and they were returning with bad news for his anxious wife, when they bethought themselves of turning into a by-road that led to a tavern, which used whilome to attract the affections of honest Cobus, and where he was sometimes wont to stop and wet his whistle.

They had not gone far, when they began to perceive traces of the lost traveller. First his broad-brimmed hat, which he had inherited through divers generations, and which he always wore when he went to the village, lay grovelling in the dirt, crushed out of all goodly shape, by the wheel of his wagon, which had passed over it. Next, they encountered the back board of the wagon, ornamented with C. Y. in a true lover's knot, painted by Tim Canty, in his best style—and anon a little farther, a shoe that was identified as having belonged to our hero, by having upwards of three hundred hob-nails in the sole, for he was a saving little fellow, though he would wet his whistle sometimes, in spite of all his wife and the minister could say. Proceeding about a hundred yards farther, to a sudden turn of the road, they encountered the wagon, or rather the fragments of it, scattered about and along in the highway, and the horses standing quietly against a fence, into which they had run the pole of the wagon.

But what was become of the unfortunate driver. At length, after searching some time, they found him lying in a tait of blackberry briars, amidst the fragments of the stone jug, lifeless and motionless. His face was turned upwards, and streaked with seams of blood; his clothes torn, bloody, and disfigured with dirt; and his pipe that he carried in the button-hole of his waistcoat, shivered all to nought. They made their way to the body, full of sad forebodings and shook it, to see if any life re-

mained. But it was all in vain—there seemed neither sense or motion there. "May be after all," said one, "he is only in a swoon—here is a little drop of the spirits left in the bottom of the jug—let us hold it to his nose, it may bring him to life."

The experiment was tried, and wonderful to tell, in a moment or two, Cobus opening his eyes, and smacking his lips with peculiar satisfaction, exclaimed—"some o' that, boys!" A little shaking brought him to himself, when being asked to give an account of the disaster of his wagon and his stone jug, he at first shook his head mysteriously, and demurred. Being, however, taken to the neighboring tavern, and comforted a little with divers refreshments, he was again pressed for his story, when assuming a face of awful mystification, he began as follows:—

"You must know," said Cobus, "I started rather late from town, for I had been kept there by—by business; and because you see, I was waiting for the moon to rise, that I might find my way home in the dark night. But it grew darker and darker, until you could not see your hand before your face, and at last I concluded to set out, considering I was as sober as a deacon, and my horses could see their way blindfold. I had not gone quite round the corner, where John Ryer was hung for shooting sheriff Smith, when I heard somebody coming pat, pat, pat, close behind my wagon. I looked back, but I could see nothing, it was so dark. By and by, I heard it again, louder and louder, and then I confess I began to be a little scared. So I whipt up my horses a quarter of a mile or so, and then let them walk on again. I listened, and pat, pat, pat, went the noise again. I began to be a good deal frightened, but considering it could be nothing at all, I thought I might as well take a small dram, as the night was rather chilly; and I began to tremble a little with the cold. I took but a drop, as I am a living sinner, and then went on quite gaily—but pat, pat, pat, went the footsteps ten times louder and faster than ever. And then I then looked back, and I saw a pair of saucer eyes just at the tail of my wagon, as big and as bright as the mouths of a fiery furnace, dancing up and down in the air like two stage lamps in a rough road."

"By Gosh, boys, but you may depend I was scared now! I took another little dram, and then made the whip, fly about the ears of old Pepper and Billy, who cantered away at a wonderful rate, considering. Presently bang! something heavy jumped into the wagon, as if heaven and earth were coming together. I looked over my shoulder, and the great burning eyes were within half a yard of my back. The creature was so close that I felt its breath blowing upon me, and it smelt for all one, exactly like brimstone. I should have jumped out of the wagon, but somehow or other, I could not stir, for I was bewitched as sure as you live. All I could do was to bang away upon Pepper and Billy, who rattled along at a great rate up hill and down, over the rough roads, so that if I had not been bewitched, I must have tumbled out to a certainty. When I came to the bridge at old Mangham's, the black dog, for I could see something black and shaggy under the goggle eyes, all at once jumped up and seated himself close by me, on the bench, snatched the whip and reins out of my hands like lightning—then, looking me in the face, and nodding, he whispered something in my ear, and dashed away upon Pepper and Billy, till they seemed to fly through the air. From that time I began to lose my wits by degrees, till at last the smell of brimstone overpowered me, and I remember nothing till you found me this morning, in the briars."

Here little Cobus concluded his story, which he repeated with several variations and additions to his wife, when he got home. That good woman, who on most occasions, took the liberty of lecturing her good man, whenever he used to be belated in his excursions to the village, was so struck with this adventure, that she omitted her usual exhortation, and ever afterwards viewed him as one ennobled by supernatural communication, submitting to him as her veritable lord and master. Some people, who pretend to be so wise that they won't believe the evidence of their senses, when it contradicts their preconceived notions, and are affected to be incredulous, and sneer at the goggle eyes, and the brimstone breath, appertained to Cobus Yerks' great house-dog, which had certainly followed him that day to the village, and was found quietly reposing by his master, in the tait of briars. But Cobus was ever exceedingly wary at this suggestion, and being a stout little bruiser, had knocked down one or two of these unbelieving sinners, by venturing to

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J. K. PALDUNG.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Parris, Ruggles, Marks, Johnson, of Kentucky, Silsbee, Woodbury, and Berrien, which were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill to reduce, in part, the duty on imported Salt, without amendment.

Mr. Dickerson introduced a bill for the distribution of a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Robbins introduced a Bill to provide for the decision of controversies between the several States of the Union, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the memorials and petitions of individuals having suffered by French spoliation prior to the year 1800, were ordered to be referred to a Select Committee of seven.

The Senate then ballotted for the several members of the Committee, when Messrs. Chambers, Webster, Berrien, Tazewell, Parris, Hayne, and Johnston of Lou. were elected.

Mr. Woodbury presented the petition of the surviving officers of the Continental Army, praying for the half pay promised them.

Mr. W. moved that the petition be printed and referred to a select committee of five, which was agreed to, when the following members were appointed by ballot: Messrs. Woodbury, Harrison, Berrien, Van Buren and Webster.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Parris, for the erection of suitable buildings for the Courts of the United States in the several States, was considered and agreed to, after having been amended, on motion of Mr. P., so as to embrace a provision for the preservation of the Records of the Courts.

Mr. Parris remarked, that the Courts of the United States were, in many of the States, unprovided with suitable buildings, and were necessitated to depend upon the courtesy of the State Courts for the use of their rooms. It was to remedy this evil, and to procure the requisite accommodation for them, that he proposed this resolution. The preservation of the records of the Courts was a matter of great importance, and no regulation for that purpose had hitherto been made.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 17.

About sixty petitions and memorials were presented to-day; among them, By Mr. MILLER—Of Sugar Refiners of Baltimore, for increase of drawback on the exportation of that article.

By Mr. WHITTLESEY—Of citizens of Ohio, for the construction of a harbor at the mouth of Black river, on Lake Erie.

By Mr. SPRAGUE—Of Henry Melles, who assisted at the destruction of the Tea in Boston harbor, for a pension.

By the same—Of John Blake, a Revolutionary officer, who entered the service in April, 1775; who was in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, East Chester, White Plains, Trenton, Saratoga, Stillwater, Stony Point, besides a score of skirmishes.

The following is an extract from the petition:

"When in the Jerseys, I captured several small detachments of refugees, which so irritated their commander, Colonel De launcey, that he offered a reward of sixty guineas to any person who might bring me to him, dead or alive. General Washington, then at Crumville, in the State of New York, wrote me a letter to repair to his quarters. When I arrived, he says, 'Friend Blake, I have a pleasant tour of duty for you, which is to take a detachment of men, and make Colonel De launcey, and his guard, prisoners. I have heard he has offered a bounty for you; therefore I give you this opportunity to retaliate.' Accordingly, the following night, I repaired to his quarters; but before I arrived I took two of his men, who gave me the countersign, by which means I was enabled to take the sentinels without alarming the guard. I found the door bolted, and went to the window, where I saw several officers playing at cards, one of whom inquired 'What was trumpet?' I immediately answered, 'Black Jack, of the fifth Regiment'; at the same time ordering the window broken. The guard of 30 men and 6 officers were made prisoners, but the Colonel was absent and escaped.

"I have at last attained to my 74th year, without receiving the compensation due for my services, and have lately had the misfortune of having one of my arms broken; yet I am under the necessity, even debilitated and disabled as I am, of laboring to support life. But soon will the vital spark expire, and free my country from my pressing importunities. Shall Congress be reproached with partiality? Why, then, do some, who served only nine months, receive their pensions as many years, whilst others, because they have persevering industry, obtained a scanty gratuity, are remanded from their country's debt? I sincerely hope that, while she so fully rewards meritorious acquiescence, she will not be ungrateful to the brave sons of America, who bore the heat and burden of the day. My countrymen, I reckon upon your justice and generosity."

The petition was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Barnard, on the 14th instant, was taken up:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence of this Government with that of Great Britain, relative to the free navigation of the River Saint Lawrence."

And the said resolve was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Garnsey, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a road from Washington, in the District of Columbia, to Buffalo, in the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of remunerating Captain Philip Slaughter, for his services in the Continental Army, during the War of the Revolution; and for which he has not received the compensation allowed to others under like circumstances.

On motion of Mr. Gurley, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the construction of the National Road from Washington City to New Orleans, and that the several reports heretofore communicated to this House, on that subject, by the Secretary of War, be referred to the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of extending the time for which copy rights may be hereafter secured to authors beyond the period now allowed by law; and also of affording further protection to authors against the publications of abridgments, or summaries of works, after the copy rights thereof have been secured.

On motion of Mr. Farnum, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the removal of the sand bar at the mouth of Merrimack River, in Massachusetts, and for the improvement of the harbor of Newburyport; and that all the papers and charts on file in the Clerk's Office of this House, and the memorials and documents now offered relating to that subject, be referred to that Committee.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a site and erecting thereon a Custom House and Ware House in the port of Portland, in the State of Maine.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

On motion of Mr. Ripley, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Parsonfield, in the County of York, to Fryburg, in the County of Oxford, in the State of Maine.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

About twenty petitions were presented this day; among them, By Mr. O'Brien—Of citizens of Castine, in Maine, for the improvement of the harbor of Newburyport, in Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. Allen, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the propriety of correcting the construction of the pension act, so as to require that its provisions be extended to persons who served in the war of the Revolution nine months or longer, on the Continental Establishment, though the service was performed under different enlistments.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee for the appointment of Representatives under the fifth census: Messrs. Storrs, Little, Anderson, of Me. Croswell, Bartlett, Pearce, Swift, Ingersoll, Thompson, of N. J. Johns, Buchanan, Roane, Holmes, Drayton, Thompson, of Georgia, Daniel, Mitchell, of Tenn. Wright, of Ohio, Livingston, Blake, Hale, Duncan, McKee, Bates, of Missouri.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of William and John Pierce; which was laid on the table.

FOREIGN.

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from Mr. Miller, dated Paris, Sept. 13.

"I am happy to have it in my power to inform you, that I have distributed the cargoes of the Chancellor, the Six Brothers, and the Levant, to thousands of old men, women and children, who were reduced to the utmost distress by famine, many of them not having tasted bread for several months, until relieved by the bounty of our liberal countrymen. Since my arrival in Greece there has been no perversion of any part of the cargoes from the objects specified in the instructions of the committees, excepting about three hundred barrels of the Chancellor's cargo, which were mostly given to a starved, disorderly soldiery, at Napoli di Romania, in order to secure the remainder of the donation deposited there to the poor women and children.

All has gone on quietly since the government and military chiefs have understood the manner in which the donations were intended to be given. The Greek bishops have ordered prayers to be put up publicly in the churches for the blessing of Almighty God to rest upon those, who, at the distance of five thousand miles, have not forgotten their fellow beings in the hour of their greatest need. Greece, thanks to that Almighty Being who governs the destinies of nations, has escaped the sword of the Turks at a moment, when all hope was nearly lost, and when a few short months more would have passed only to have seen the crescent waving on all the fortresses from Corinth to Navarino. What the result will be of the present hostile appearances of the combined Powers against the Porte, time must disclose.

This much is certain, that the Sultan will go to all lengths possible, without actually waging war with three of the most formidable Powers in Europe, before he will consent to a treaty, so humiliating to his pride, as the one in question. I make no pretensions to skill, or of possessing a deep knowledge of the politics of Europe, but if a storm is not gathering, which it will require years to settle, I shall be as much disappointed, as I should be not to see a storm follow a fine, clear winter's day in the Green Mountains. Lord Cochrane is gone with the Greek fleet against some fortress, it is supposed, in Candia; while the combined fleets of England and France are cruising off the Morea and among the islands of the Archipelago.

Lucien Bonaparte died on board the Hellas a few days since, from a wound received through his body by a pistol going off by accident. Dr. Howe attended him, and from him I learnt, that he met death, like one worthy of the name which he bore.

To describe the present state of Greece with any degree of accuracy would require volumes. It can however be conceived of, when one considers, that she has had a war of extermination for nearly seven years, and has existed during that space of time without any thing like a stable government, or laws. The approaching winter must sweep off by famine thousands of her starving inhabitants, unless the philanthropic example, set them by the inhabitants of the United States, send them sufficient to prolong their existence until spring. I hope, my dear sir, to be able to give you a good account of the Statesman, in concert with the other two gentlemen engaged with me in its distribution.

I am highly sensible of the honor done me by your committee in associating me with your agent in this important affair, and of the favor shown me by the grant from your funds of two hundred and fifty dollars. This is what I did not expect, but as I cannot doubt the motives with which it has been given, I shall thankfully accept it, and endeavor to apply it to as good a use as possible. I have sent to Boston by Capt. Bray, two Greek children. One a boy by the name of Epaminondas. His father was killed by the Turks when he was an infant. His mother dying two years since, left him destitute of a home, and until I took him under my protection, he has been a beggar from the death of his last parent. He was naked when I found him, and in a state of absolute starvation. The little girl is from the ancient Phocis. She is ten years of age, and has a father and mother both living, but so extremely poor, that little Sappho must have perished from hunger before the coming spring, had it not been for the American donations. I have sent them to the care of my honorable and worthy friend, Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq. If I should be lost at sea, or perish in any other way, I beg the two hundred and fifty dollars, voted me by your committee, may be given to these two children, when they arrive to the age of twenty one years.

The committee considered it important for attaining the object which the contributors had in view, to secure the agency of gentlemen whose devotion to the cause of humanity, united with good judgment, would enable them to seek out personally the proper objects of charity, and to take proper care that the supplies reached their destination. They were fortunate in being able to associate in this agency, Dr. Russ, who offered his services on condition only of having a passage out in the vessel, and a sufficient sum to defray the expense of his voyage home; Mr. Miller, who was in Greece, in the service of the New York committee; and Dr. Howe, who had for three years devoted himself to the service of the Greeks. As it was the wish of the committee that they should remain in Greece after the return of the vessels which conveyed the provisions, as an indemnity for the expenses which they would be likely to incur, the committee voted the sum of \$350 each, to Dr. Russ and Mr. Miller, who had had their passages out free of expense, and \$500 to Dr. Howe, who had received nothing from any committee. We understand that Dr. Russ proposes to remain with Dr. Howe for the present, and assist him in the establishment of the hospital which he has so much at heart. It was proposed to establish this at Egina, instead of reviving that at Napoli.

On the 13th of Oct. the Austrian admiral Dandolo presented himself before the harbor of Spezzia, and claimed four Austrian vessels which had been captured by the Greeks for a violation of their blockade. When it was replied that the matter would be submitted to the Greek Government, he rejoined that he knew no such government. After seizing, on the 19th, the four vessels, he sailed in upon the Greek vessels in the harbor, cannonaded and tore them in pieces, killed a portion of their crews, and did much damage on shore.

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DOMESTIC. STATE PRISON.—By the annual report of the Massachusetts State Prison, it appears that the expenses for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1827, amount to \$59,667 and 96 cents, exclusive of the new stone shed and Prison, which have already cost \$25,021 98 cents. The receipts, together with the stock on hand, amount to \$53,275 13 cents, leaving a balance against the institution, over and above the receipts, of \$6392 56 cents. Etc. Gas.

A letter from Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, of Nov. 13, states that the fort and other defences of Cantonment Gibson at that post, are completed, after three years labor. Much credit is due to the Commanding officer, Col. Arbuckle, for the patient zeal with which he has executed this important work. The quarters are sufficient to accommodate a regiment; and the troops, having finished their fatigue duty, are now to commence a strict course of drill and discipline. During the last season they have raised their own vegetables, and otherwise rendered themselves as comfortable as their situation, so remote from civilized society, will permit.

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THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1828.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State assembled yesterday. It is impossible for us to perceive any necessity for its being a long and protracted one. A large proportion of the business (as has always been the case) will no doubt be of a local and private nature. The question relating to our North-Eastern Boundary, is one, in which the interests of this State are deeply involved, and it is not improbable, that some time will be consumed by the Legislature, in discussing and considering subjects growing out of it. As for ourselves we are not apprehensive that the government of this State, or the United States, will meanly yield to a foreign power any portion of the disputed territory, which, of right, belongs to Maine. The business is in good and faithful hands, and we have strong hopes that the dispute will be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. Upon a subject so highly interesting we shall not fail to inform our readers of any progress, that may be made in relation to an adjustment.

The old standing subject of Legislation in this State, to wit, the establishment of a permanent Seat of Government, will probably assume a new shape; it is said that those who have heretofore proposed that question with so much vehemence upon the consideration of former Legislatures, have taken great courage from the success of last winter, and that nothing short of appropriations sufficient to erect suitable public buildings for the accommodation of every department of the government, will satisfy their wants and expectations.

Without expressing any opinion, as to what ought to be done, we take the liberty to say we hope the Legislature will enter upon this subject (if it must be called up at all) calmly, candidly, and deliberately, and with anxious desires to do, in the first instance that which will merit the approbation of the people, and promote the best interests of the State, and save themselves the mortification of being under the necessity of undoing at the same Session, that which shall have cost the State many thousand dollars to accomplish. We shall endeavor from time to time to furnish our readers with a pretty general account of the proceedings of the Legislature, and hope to satisfy our patrons in this particular, that we are not unmindful or negligent of our duty.

We have understood that there was considerable speculation and excitement with regard to the choice of presiding officers, and it is believed that there was a pretty close run, particularly in the House of Representatives; but when our paper went to press, we had not learnt who were the successful competitors in either branch of the Legislature.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Presidential question is assuming a more interesting aspect in this State, in as much as the "genuines" have thrown off the mask, and openly avowed their determination to support General Jackson at all events, in preference to Mr. Adams. Instead of that cunning caution which guarded the columns of their newspapers prior to the annual elections, we now find all hands laboring at the oar with activity and zeal, proportioned to the unpopularity of the cause which they have espoused.

They began by abusing Mr. Adams, representing him to be a man who is not justly distinguished for talents, whether natural or acquired, who has neither moral or political integrity to recommend him, a secret enemy to Republicanism, at heart an Aristocrat and Federalist, a man capable of entering into all sorts of corruption, and bargaining, by means of which his own interest and that of his family and friends can possibly be promoted. Now such language to us has seemed insulting to the good sense of the elector of this State, because it is not supported by evidence. But it has been repeated over and over in so many different ways that there seems to be a determination to force the doctrine down against proof and against the prevailing sentiments of the people.

In an electioneering struggle, there are many methods resorted to, in order to gain proselytes. Hitherto the principal drift of the opposition, has been to extol General Jackson and underrate and misrepresent the talents and qualifications of Mr. Adams. They now begin to raise a hue and cry that there is no possibility that Mr. Adams should be elected by the people. There is great art in this manoeuvre, for it is calculated that there are many in every State, who never would be a minority, if they could foresee how an election would terminate.

The object therefore, in impressing this idle declaration so frequently and so positively upon the minds of their readers, is to secure the votes of those, who have not independence, firmness, and information enough to form opinions for themselves.

Hence we see copied from Southern papers, that the *years and nays* have been taken upon the subject, at Company trainings, Regimental musters, and the like. We have no fears that such stuff will have the desired effect upon the independent and intelligent electors of Maine. They have been too long and too well acquainted with the services which Mr. Adams has rendered his Country in the vari-

ous offices he has held from his youth, to be duped in this way. When a contest is for men and not for measures, it cannot long be a question with candid and intelligent freemen, whether Mr. Adams ought to be preferred to General Jackson.

We are again under obligations to Hon. Mr. RIPLEY, for the Treasurer's annual report of the state of the finances, and also for a map of the Country embracing the several routes examined for a National road from Washington City to Buffalo.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several numbers of treatises on *Peace, War, &c* for which we shall find room to commence them in our next paper.

An old subscriber, and friend to the *Observer* is informed that his communication has come to hand, we can keep a secret, and will do it, so far as he is concerned. We shall take the time allowed us for consideration, and at the same time would give our thanks to our friend for the hints contained in the communication sent us.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22. NEW VOYAGES.

The brig *Attakapas*, from Philad. via Pensacola, (says the *Attakapas Gazette* of Nov. 17) has been lying in the Teche, near Franklin, for several weeks past, and will soon sail for the North, with a cargo of sugar. Another vessel which just entered our waters, from Philadelphia, (probably sch. *Reaper*, Myers,) sent by Mr. W. Jackson, part owner of the *Attakapas*. Much of the produce of this country, was sent off by sea last year, to the northern ports; and we presume the same will be done this season.

CHRISTMAS CARGO.—The steam-boat *Richmond* arrived at New-York 24th ult. from Poughkeepsie, with a cargo of about 400 tons, consisting of 500 dead hogs, 600 live sheep, 60 live oxen, 1 horse, 3000 geese, turkeys, rabbits, quails, partridges, ducks, chickens, &c. 200 saddles of mutton, a quantity of beef, 2500 bushels oats, 500 bushels rye, 500 do. corn, 500 do. barley, 200 bush. flour, 100 bags corn meal, 400 bushels walnuts, 40 bundles hay, 8000 horn tips, 5000 lbs. castings, 120 tubs butter, and sundry other articles of produce, with eighty passengers.

NEWSPAPERS.—The School Committee of Amherst, Ms. have voted to introduce the Amherst Inquirer into the different schools in that town, to be used by the higher classes in their reading lessons.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 25.

On Friday evening an immense light appeared in the north-east. A great flame was visible, fire-balls were dancing in the air, and repeated shouts and peals of musketry, again gave note of rejoicing. It appears that the good people of Whitneyville, following the example of this city, and not to be outdone in patriotic effusions, contributed the materials and formed a *Turk*, in effigy—carried him to the top of East-Rock, an elevation of two or three hundred feet, where they made a large bonfire, and burnt him at the stake. [Name.]

We forgot to mention that an elegant transparency was exhibited at the South College, representing a *Turk's* head, with the inscription, "*The Moslem has fallen and Greece shall be free*,"—and the College Band played several appropriate airs during the exhibition.

"The wages of" *evil* "is death."—Mr. Edward M'Gregor, of Fredonia, Chataqua county, a man between 40 and 50 years of age, who lived in a house alone, was found a few mornings since lying insensible in his fire-place, one side, one shoulder and a part of his back being burnt to a crisp. He came to his senses shortly after being taken up, and said he got up in the night, made a fire, took a dram and sat down in a chair, from which he fell into the fire, and was unable to get out. He died in about 24 hours after he was found. He had for some time been subject to habits of intemperance.—*Monroe Rep.*

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—We have observed that Oranges and Lemons are produced in Florida and some portions of Louisiana, in great perfection and abundance. If not now, certainly soon, Florida alone might be made to supply the United States wholly with these delicious fruits, now imported principally from Sicily. We have heard it estimated that during the last year, about fifty thousand boxes of lemons and oranges were brought from the Mediterranean, at a cost of about \$100,000, and the remittances were probably made chiefly in cash. It would certainly be an object to give this money to our southern farmers in Florida or elsewhere, if by an imposition of an additional duty on these articles, it could be done. The duty is now small, something like twenty-three cents we believe on each box, which box costs originally two dollars. Oranges and lemons are articles of luxury, and if they were to pay a duty of 1 dollar per box it would add to the revenue, and lead to the cultivation of their growth in the United States.—*N. Adv.*

THE BOWER OF TASTE.—We are happy to learn that a weekly miscellany with this title, is soon to be commenced in Boston, under the editorship of Mrs. K. A. WARE, whose charming poetry,

under the signature of "*Augusta*," and occasional prose with the initials K. A. W. have been so universally admired, and gained for her an enviable reputation. The paper will be published in an octavo form, each number containing sixteen pages and stitched in a neatly printed cover. The contents are to be of that light and agreeable cast, which it is presumed will be acceptable to our reading community generally; embracing historical and biographical sketches, original tales, essays and poetry. Notice will also be taken of the progress of Fashion, the state of the Drama, and the current literature of the times.

This is the first weekly publication ever offered to the patronage of the ladies of New-England, by one of their own sex; and as the project is one of such novelty and charm, and undertaken too, by one so well qualified to give it intrinsic value, we hope it may receive their universal smiles and approbation. Half a dozen miscellaneous papers, in Philadelphia, devoted to the ladies, have a patronage of from three to seven thousand each; and it will be not much to the credit of the "*Literary Emporium*," if its fair daughters have not sufficient taste and pride liberally to support one. The first number is to appear on Saturday, Jan. 5th.—*Amer. Trav.*

MARRIED.

In Andover, by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, Mr. CALEB F. POOR to Miss MARY F. MERRILL. Accompanying the above notice, we received a large slice of the *Wedding Cake*, and in return we sincerely wish the new married pair, all the sweets of this life, and a less share of its troubles than is generally experienced.

DIED.

In this town, on the 28th ult. Mrs. Rozella, aged 21 years, wife of Mr. Israel Pike, and daughter of Mr. Adin Cleveland, of Hebron, formerly of Medfield, Mass.—Her complaint was the consumption. She was perfectly resigned to her affliction, and with patience and resignation met the King of Terrors. Often would she say with the Poet,

"How long, dear Saviour! O how long, Shall this bright hour delay!
Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time,
And bring the welcome day."

Being asked in her last moments, if she feared death, she looked up with a smile and said, "O death where is thy sting, O grave where is thy victory." She was a tender and loving wife, and has left a husband, with a large circle of other relations and friends, to mourn her departure. But they have the consolation to believe that their loss is her gain, for she flew "fearless through death's iron gates nor felt the terror as she past."

The *Printers in Boston* are requested to insert this death in their respective papers.

In Rumford, Miss Polly Capen, aged about 36 years. She was a person subject to fits. Her mother left her alone in the room for a few minutes, and on her return she found her laying in the fire—she was most dreadfully burnt, and survived only a few days.

In Northborough, Mr. Joseph Brigham, aged 80.—Capt. Amos Rice, aged 85. (Capt. R. was married to his surviving consort in 1766; during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Martyn, the first minister of Northborough, who baptised their first child; they had accordingly lived together in the marriage state more than 61 years. He had been a member of the church more than 57 years,—was on the Committee of Correspondence in the ever memorable year 1775,—belonged to the company of minute men that marched down to Cambridge on the 19th of April, and was an active and zealous patriot through the whole of the revolutionary war, having performed military service in several campaigns, and employed his influence at home to promote the interests of his country.

In Andover, Laura Poor, child of Rev. Thomas T. Stone.

Obituary list of Norway for 1827. There have been in this town, during the year that has just passed, sixteen deaths, eight adults and eight under the age of twenty-one years—although there has been no prevailing disorder, and the year may be said to have been very healthy, still the number of deaths is greater than for several years past—the population of the town is probably, at this time, about fifteen hundred.

DRAWING OF THE

SULLIVAN BRIDGE LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS
The following Numbers were Drawn.
Ticket No. 3937 \$1,000
4159 1,000
1397 1,000
2184 1,000

All Tickets whose 3 last figures are 9 3 2, are each prizes of \$200
All Tickets whose last figures are 0 7 4, or 6 5 0, are each prizes of \$100
All Tickets whose 3 last figures are 4 0 8, 0 8 3, 6 1 8, or 3 5 2, each \$25
All Tickets whose last figures are 7 2, each \$15
All Tickets whose last figures are 1 4, 6 6, or 2 7, each \$7
All Tickets whose last figures are 2 9 5, \$4

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the dozen or single,

KINNE'S ARITHMETIC, sixth edition, With Questions, by DANIEL ROBINSON.

JUST received and for sale by ASA BARTON Agent, Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music—16th edition.

Springer's Hymns, and a general assortment of Books and Stationary.

ALSO, LEDGERS, ruled in a new & convenient form. Nov. 7.

JUST received a new and large assortment of Green and White Spectacles, from 25 cents to \$1.00 per pair. ASA BARTON, Agent. November 14.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS

JUST received at LITTLE'S CHEAP STORE, No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, Corner of Plumb and Middle-streets, Portland Opposite MITCHELL'S HOTEL, Consisting of as handsome an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimers, Silks, Crapes, Shawl, Calicoes, Hankerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, and other GOODS, as can be found in the place. These Goods are offered at the lowest prices for Cash, and those who wish to dispose of their cash to good advantage, when purchasing these GOODS, will do well to call and examine, and satisfy themselves. A liberal discount made to those who purchase any amount. Country Traders, who purchase for cash will do well to call.

CARPETINGS, & C.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE, No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, Portland, Opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

HAS for sale a very Splendid Assortment of Superfine Kidderminster CARPETINGS. —ALSO— Elegant Brussels and Milton HEARTH RUGS, probably the best assortment now in Portland. These Carpetings are of the best quality, and are offered at as low, if not lower prices than can be purchased in Boston or New-York.

JOSEPH HARROD,

HAS this day added to his Stock, Broadcloths, Cassimers, Duffels, Lion's Skin Coating, Baizes, Flannels, Camblets, Plaids, Vestings, Calicoes, together with a great variety of Cotton, Linen and Silk GOODS.

Likewise, an additional assortment of CARPETINGS, Hearth Rugs, Bindings, etc. Portland, Dec. 14, 1827. Swiss 181

CHEAP FOR CASH.

T. O. BRADLEY, Store, No. 6 MESSER'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET PORTLAND.

HAS RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

87 PACKAGES OF PIECE GOODS!

Probably much the largest and richest as assortment ever before offered in Portland, at wholesale and retail—CONSISTING IN PART— 21000 YDS PRINTS from 15 to 30 cents per yard. 140 PS Superfine BROAD AND LAMB CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, from 50 cents to \$12 per yard. 50 PS SATINETT. 100 PS PLAIDS & BOMBAZETTS, from 17 to 42 cents per yard.

A very large assortment of Silk, Cotton and Linen GOODS of almost every description.

80 BALES SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND TICKINGS,

very cheap. As many goods were purchased at Auction in New-York by a well experienced agent, from whom Fresh supplies are to be received weekly; they will be sold from 10 to 25 per cent. less than usual cash Prices. 9w—176

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above BANK OF PORTLAND, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND, And has for sale at the lowest prices, for cash A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIECE GOODS.

Among which are— Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Broad Cloths; Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES; Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts. Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins; Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard; Black and Colored Canton Crapes; A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SILK GOODS at low prices; Linens; Lawns; and Linen Cambrics; Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; Pins; Buttons; Bombazetts; Camblets; Plaids; Flannels; —ALSO— Bed Ticking; Sheetings and Shirts; Checks & Ginghams; Batting and Wadding; Blue and White Cotton Warp; Sewing and Knitting Cotton; with a great variety of other Goods.

WANTED,

WOOLEN YARN, and all wool and cotton and wool Cloth, for which Dry Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices. Purchasers are invited to call. Nov. 14. 173

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him, by note or account, of more than three months standing, to make immediate payment, or there will be a disagreeable necessity of leaving their accounts with an Attorney for collection. JONATHAN S. MILLETT. 183*

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE ITCH.

THIS filthy and infectious disorder, he it ever so inveterate, may be cured in one hour's application by the use of

DUMPLIES' OINTMENT.

It is unrivalled for the pleasantness, ease, expedition, safety and certainty, with which it produces a perfect cure of this disease. The ointment is known to be so certain and expeditious in its operation, as to effect a cure in one hour's application only! without any hazard of taking cold, as the composition does not contain the least particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient; it may be applied with perfect safety in all cases, and even to children at the breast.

Price 37 1-2 cents a box—with ample directions. Prepared from the Original Recipe in M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, of whom it may be had wholesale (with all the other medicines prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) at his counting room, over No. 70, corner of Court and Hanover-streets, and at retail, by his special appointment, of ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Bookstore, Norway.

* Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper. A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Jan. 1.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE public are hereby informed that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Morrill & Ricker*, was dissolved on the 27th day of March last, by mutual consent; all persons, therefore, indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment. GEORGE MORRILL, JOSHUA RICKER.

Norway, Dec. 31, 1827. 183*

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

The most valuable remedy discovered for all diseases of the LUNGS.

THIS Balsam has been found to be the most useful remedy discovered in Consumption, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Though it may be doubted whether any medicine can prove effectual in confirmed consumptions, yet it will appear by the certificates that this Balsam has been found so, in cases which presented all the symptoms—and in extreme cases as there are undoubtedly such, which no medicine can cure, it will always be found useful in prolonging life, and rendering the patient easy and comfortable. In all those diseases which lead to consumptions it may be justly called a Specific. In common colds frequently a single dose taken in the evening is sufficient to effect a cure, and those who have used it usually keep it constantly by them, in case of any sudden exposure.

TESTIMONIES.

I was about two years since troubled with the following distressing symptoms—Painfulness of the stomach, pain through the back and shoulders and left side; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; sickling in the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling of the feet and ankles; occasional fever fits; raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening; great prostration of strength, with a disposition to be bolstered with pillows when in bed; after trying various remedies without relief, I had recourse to the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and was surprised to find the sudden and effectual relief it gave me, and that these distressing symptoms gradually disappeared. Since that time I have never thought of doing without it, but keep it constantly by me, in case of any tendency to the above complaints. MARY GREEN.

Boston, Jan. 1827.

Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that his wife, having taken a very violent cold, which produced a severe pain in the side, stricture across the breast, loss of appetite, severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse night-sweats, &c. was restored to perfect health by the use of this Balsam.

Many more certificates of the virtues of this truly valuable medicine, might be adduced, if it were necessary. Several others from Gentlemen of the first respectability are attached to the directions around each bottle.

The *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, may be obtained of *Asa Barton*, at the *Oxford Bookstore*, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle. Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828.

STUDENT'S COMPANION.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, the *STUDENT'S COMPANION*, containing a variety of poetry and prose, selected from the most celebrated authors. To which are added *Miscellaneous Matters* particularly designed to improve youth in reading and parsing the English language. By Amos J. Cook, A. M. Ffr. ceptor of Fryeburg Academy—second edition. Jan. 1.

COMBS AND BRUSHES.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a new supply of Hair and Sile COMBS, made in the newest style. Also, Clothes, Hair and Shaving BRUSHES—which will be sold at unusual low prices. Jan. 1.

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Single.

Traders supplied on liberal terms. Sold also at retail by Thomas Crocker, Esq., Ebenezer Drake, Maj. John Dennitt, Messrs Morse & Hall, Lewis B. Stowell, Oren Shaw, Paris. Mr. Nathan Atwood, Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. Buckfield. John R. Briggs, Esq. Woodstock. Increase Robinson, William Cox, Jeremiah Mitchell, James Crockett, and Ichabod Bartlett, Norway.

POPE'S ESSAY.

A NEW and handsome edition of *Pope's Essay on Man*, with Notes, just published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the dozen or single. Dec. 13th.

EYE WATER.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Doct. Thompson's celebrated EYE WATER. Sept 127.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO ANGELA.

Where nature is, is beauty; she has beauty
for her dower—
In ocean, forest, tuneful bird, and in the
voiceless flower;
But all her charms united by sweet woman
are alone,
And all the charms of womanhood, dear lady
are thine own.

There's music in thy lightest steps, there's
music in thy voice,
And in thine eyes of light a ray, that bids
the soul rejoice;
Before thy smiles, so highly pure, all grosser
thoughts must flee,
As shadows shun the earliest burst of daylight
on the sea.

There's beauty on thy marble brow, there's
beauty on thy cheek,
There's beauty in thy ringlets curl'd, that
love's own language speak;
Thy lips of rose voluptuously imparted beau-
ty dwell,
And thy bosom heaves like Summer wave on
ocean's calmest swell.

Yet, 'tis not that angelic form, and seraph's
eye of blue,
That most endear thee to a heart, warm like
thine own and true;
It is that unalloyed charm of mind which all
save thou canst see,
That binds in rosy chains of love my van-
quished soul to thee.

A CREATURE OF LIGHT.

Light was the maid, in light array'd,
For light to her was given;
From light she flew, and lightly too
She'll light again in heav'n.

No Northern light was e'er so bright,
No light could e'er be brighter;
Her light drawn sigh pass'd lightly by,
As light as air and lighter.

The lights divine, that lightly shine
In yonder heav'n'd' skies,
Can e'er excel the lights that fell
Like lightning from her eyes.

She lightly mov'd, by all belov'd,
A light and fairy elf;
Light was her frame, and light her name,
For she was light itself.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO THANKSGIVING.

Did you ever go up to Thanksgiving?
I swaggers! what o'clock o' cake!
Confounded fine lots o' good living
What a darn'd sight o' lasses it takes,

By Golly! what deuput great chickens!
As big as old roosters, I van!
And turkeys as fat as the dickens,
I never saw bigger, I swan!

And then there's the gravy and tater,
Gaul Darn it! how mealy and fat!
And puddings! it does beat all nature!
I couldnt get one in my hat.

My stars! what a thundering great pie!
Made right out of pumpkins, I guess!
I wonder if the crust's made o' rye!
I saugger! I'll eat a whole mess.

By thunder! only just look o' here
And see what a big gob o' plums!
And cake full o' lasses, oh dear!
'Od rot it! how it sticks to my gums!

And then there's the fiddling and dancing,
And gals! all as cute as a whittle!
The fellows are kicking, and prancing,
Their legs are as limber as gristle.

By mighty! if there an't our Sal,
Jumps up and down like a grasshopper!
Gosh zooks! what's got into the gail!
I don't 'spose the Devil can stop her.

By the powers o' mud! how they blow it!
What darn'd curis capers! I swow!
Oh I wish I knew how to go it,
I'd kick up a bobbey, I vow.

Abstracts of Public Documents.

TREASURY REPORT FOR 1827.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the present year has been received.

As to the public debt, it is stated that on the first of January, 1825, it amounted to \$8,850,588.71. On the first of January next it will stand at about \$7,927,743.13. In these three years, a sum amounting to \$9,000,000 has been applied to the extinguishment of the national debt.

The following is an abstract of the statement given in the report of the revenue and expenditure of 1826 and 27.

The net revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage during the year 1826, amounted to \$20,213,054.30; and the actual receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1826, amounted to \$25,260,431.21. Making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1826, of \$5,201,450.43; an aggregate of \$30,461,881.64.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year 1827, are estimated to have amounted to \$17,493,810.07.

And the actual receipts into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, (including the other moiety of the sum explained above) are estimated at \$5,117,480.00. Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury during the year 1827, \$22,606,297.07.

And, with the balance of the Treasury on the 31st of Dec. 1826, of \$6,353,686.18, an aggregate of \$28,959,983.25.

The expenditures of the three first quarters of the year 1827, are estimated to have amounted to \$17,895,390.96.

And the expenditures of the fourth quarter are estimated at \$4,300,000.08. Making the total expenditure of the year 1827, \$22,605,390.97.

And leaving in the Treasury on the first of January, 1828, an estimated balance of \$6,269,583.28.

The conclusion of the report, contains the estimates for the next year, as follows:

"The gross amount of duties which accrued on imports and tonnage from the 1st of January to the 30th of Sept. last, is estimated at \$21,226,000. The gross amount that will accrue for the last quarter of the year, is estimated at \$5,774,000, making an aggregate of \$27,000,000 for the entire year.

"The debentures for drawbacks issued during the three first quarters of the year, amounted to \$3,381,942.79, and the amount outstanding on the 30th of Sept. was \$2,516,966.45; of which \$1,245,057.17 are chargeable upon the revenue of 1828.

"The amount of duty bonds in suit on the 30th of Sept. last, was \$4,136,812.64, which is more by \$28,929.86 than was in suit on the same day of the year preceding.

"In estimating the probable amount of duties that will be received as compared with the gross amount secured on the importations of the year, are necessary deductions are to be made, not only for drawbacks, but for the expenses of collection, and various losses that may happen. Making what is judged to be a full allowance on all these accounts, for the present occasion, the receipts from the customs in 1828, are estimated at \$20,372,700.00.

Those from the sales of the public lands are estimated at 1,400,000.00
From the bank dividends, 420,000.00
And from all other sources, 107,300.00

Making an aggregate of \$22,300,000.00
The expenditure for 1828 is estimated as follows:

Civil, miscellaneous and diplomatic \$1,328,385.14
Military services, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, & arrears prior to the 1st of January, 1827, 4,334,091.05

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy, 3,786,840.25
Public Debt, 10,000,000.00

Making a total of \$19,847,125.44
And leaving an excess of receipts for the year over its expenditure, of \$2,352,874.56

The estimate revenue from all sources for 1828 has been made \$850,000 lower than that for 1827. This has been done to guard, as far as possible, against unfavorable contingencies. Nevertheless, the present estimate is formed on a larger amount of duties secured by bond on merchandise imported, than the estimate for 1827. Hence there is reason, from all present appearances, to believe, that although the estimate for 1828 is less than that for 1827, the receipts will prove greater."

NAVY REPORT.

Mr. Southward, in his Navy Report, mentions that the vessels in commission have been employed in the manner stated last year, and that the officers have performed their duties in a manner satisfactory to the Department. There has been as little sickness as usual in the different squadrons. That in the Mediterranean will not be diminished; will consist of the following vessels:—the Delaware, Java, Lexington, Warren, and Porpoise, under the command of Capt. Crane. Captain Ridgely continues in command in the West Indies, and no piracies have occurred there. The force will not be diminished on the coast of Brazil, as the same exposures exist; and Capt. Biddle will continue in command. Many of our seamen there, and in other parts of South America, have been assisted to return home, after being cast out of a foreign service. In the Pacific a small force, equal to what was employed last year, is still considered necessary. Our commerce in that ocean is rapidly increasing. Five millions in American property, and 2000 of our seamen were in the port of Honolulu, in the last year. The Secretary wishes the number of vessels under commission may be increased, in order that four may be constantly kept in that part of the world, and reliefs of two vessels sent out alternately by Capes Horn and Good Hope. Arrangements made with the governments of some of the Sandwich and Society Islands, by Capt. Jones, it is hoped, will be advantageous to our merchants for the future, partly by preventing the desertion of seamen, and restoring those who have deserted.

The Report urges again the opening of a regular passage and communication through the Isthmus of Panama, by which a great saving might be effected, of time and money, in the management and movements of our ships and in the course of commerce.

The Shark has accomplished the objects of her cruise on the fishing banks, as well as to Mesurado on the African coast. There are now buildings at the latter place sufficient for the accommodation of 150 recaptured slaves—probably as much as would be wanted at any one time. Colonists may now be sent to Africa for \$25 each; and they will be able to support themselves after a few months. The slave trade is abolished at that place, and has been greatly checked along the coast.

The estimates of the Department for the year are \$3,013,879—including an item for the completion and equipment of ten sloops of war. Deducting this, they will be \$182,155 less than the last. A small increase is recommended in the number of officers, principally in the

medical class. It is recommended by Congress to make the appropriation, this session, for a year and a quarter for the convenience of the service; and to make several other new arrangements of secondary importance.

The ports of Brunswick and Savannah have been surveyed, and reported. Contracts have been made for timber for 6 ships of the line, 5 frigates and 5 sloops of war, authorized by the 2d section of the act for the "gradual improvement of the Navy." Reservations of public land have been made in Louisiana and Alabama, and near the Pensacola Navy yard, and the last has been planted with live oak for ship building. The coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida have been examined, and but little of that timber found there; and the west coast of Florida is to be examined. The Department are convinced, that it will be necessary to plant live oak to secure a supply for our navy.

The dry dock at Charleston has been commenced, and that at Gosport will be speedily begun. Contracts have been made for both. The marine rail-way for Pensacola has not yet been determined upon. The examination of all the navy yards and plans for their improvement, will be completed next spring. The report recommends again the creation of a rank higher than Captains, the establishing of a naval academy, increasing the corps of marines now only amounting to 750, and regulating the code relating to it. A naval Hospital is building at Norfolk, an Asylum at Philadelphia, and sites have been purchased at Boston and New York, to be all paid for out of the fund raised by the appropriations made from the pay of officers, seamen and marines.

REPORT OF THE POST-MASTER GENERAL.

Post Office Department, Nov. 17th, 1827.

Sir,—The receipts of this Department for the year ending 1st July last, amounted to \$1,473,551.00

During the same period the expenditures were 1,372,239.00

Leaving one hundred thousand three hundred and twelve dollars, in surplus of receipts.

The receipts of the last year exceeded those of the four preceding years, the sums stated, viz.: 1826, \$85,134.18; 1825, \$221,439.68; 1824, 908,352.06; 1823, 359,205.88.

If to the above sums there be added the amount of the reduction of expenditure, upon established routes, without lessening the public accommodation, and due allowance be made for increased services, at a rate of compensation below what had usually been paid, the condition of the Department will be found to have been improved, within four years ending 1st July last, more than a million of dollars; and the last year, in comparison with the year preceding 1st July, 1823, near half a million.

Within the last year an augmented transportation of the mail has been authorized, of four hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and fourteen miles annually in stages, and on horseback and in sulkeys, five hundred thousand and thirty-two miles.

Under the contracts recently made, great additional facilities have been given by accelerating the mail on leading routes, increasing the number of trips, and establishing lines which connect important districts of country. There are few towns or villages in the Union, which are not accommodated with mail stages.

The postoffices have increased to seven thousand.

In the last four years there has been added to the mail operations of the country, in revenue, transportation of the mail, and post offices, more than one third. The means of the Department are now ample to meet the reasonable wants of the country, and a vigilant administration of its affairs, for a few years to come, will place at the disposition of the Government an annual surplus of more than half a million of dollars.—This sum will be augmented as facilities of mail intercourse are multiplied, if deemed within the constitutional powers of Congress, in the establishment and repairs of mail roads.

By the last annual statement, there was shown to be in deposit, and due from postmasters, including judgments obtained on old accounts the sum of

\$270,321.67

To this sum may be added the surplus of last year, 100,312.00

\$370,633.67

The repairs lately authorized to be made on the mail roads from Columbus to Doaks in the State of Mississippi, and from Fort Mitchell to line Creek, in Alabama, are nearly completed, under contracts which require the work to be done in the best manner, and at a price that cannot fail to meet the public approbation.

I have the honor to be, with great respect your obedient servant.

JOHN MCLEAN,
The President of the United States.

OPODELDOC.

JOHNSON'S superior OPODELDOC, which is so highly approved of, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Oxford Bookstore.

Dec. 15.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.
To Francis Keyes, Esq. of Rumford, in said County, one of the Proprietors of the Township New-Pennycook, now Rumford—

GREETING:
WHEREAS Francis Keyes, Daniel Martin, Kimball Martin, Stephen G. Stevens and John Thompson five of the said Proprietors, have applied to me Peter C. Virgin, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for said County, requesting me to issue a Warrant to you the said Francis Keyes, directing you to call a Meeting of said Proprietors for the following objects, to wit: To choose a Moderator. To choose a Clerk. To see if the Proprietors will agree to sell the common Land in said Town; and if so, to take measures to effect the sale of the same; or agree upon some other measures, relative to the same, which shall be thought most for the interest of said Proprietors. And to choose an Agent to bring suits when necessary.

You are hereby required to notify and warn a Meeting of said proprietors according to law, to be held at the Office of PETER C. VIRGIN, Esq. in said Rumford, on the twenty-sixth day of January next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purposes aforesaid. And have you there this Warrant with your doings thereon.

Dated at Rumford aforesaid the 19th day of December, A. D. 1827.

Signed,

PETER C VIRGIN, Justice of the Peace.

Pursuant to the foregoing Warrant, to me directed, I do hereby notify the proprietors of the undivided land in said Rumford, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes within mentioned. FRANCIS KEYES
Dated at Rumford Dec. 19th A. D. 1827.

The Editor of the Gazette of Maine is requested to insert the above Advertisement and forward his bill to this office for payment.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,
AT THE

OXFORD BOOKSTORE,
NORWAY, MAINE.

HAS FOR SALE,

Morses, Cummings, Adams, Goldsmiths, and Woodbridge's Geographies; and Atlases; English Readers; Understanding Readers; Students Companion; Murray's Introduction to the English Reader; Columbian Reader; Scott's Lessons; Columbian Orator; Whelpy's Compend of History; American Preceptor; Art of Reading; Scientific Class Book; Leavitt's Easy Lessons; Columbian Class Book; Primary Class Book; Walkers, Perrys, and Johnson's Dictionaries; Kinnes, Bezouts, and Walshes' Arithmetics; Murrys, Fisks, Chessmans, and Ingersoll's Grammars; Murray's Exercises; Child's first Book; Webster's and Goodale's Spelling Books; Bascom's writing Books; Common writing, and Cyphering Books; Slates; Pencils, &c. &c. With a variety of other SCHOOL BOOKS not here enumerated—which will be sold on fair terms.

The customers of the Oxford Bookstore, are respectfully informed, that they will be supplied with School Books and Stationary, at cheap prices.

* Orders attended to the same as on personal application. All Books sent on orders that do not suit as to quality or price, may be returned, and the money will be refunded.

Dec. 12.

HIGHLY INTERESTING TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Powders have, from an extensive use, for 8 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favorable effects, and where the most skillful physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Coughs, Colds, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, or an of sleep, arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

A new and fresh supply of the above medicine in WHOLE and HALF bottles just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

Dec. 13.

Cordage, Cut Nails and

Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE--
No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,
AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robinson of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—ly-163

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS

CONSTANTLY for sale at the Oxford Bookstore

Nov. 14.

MUSIC.

BRIDGEWATER Collection—Washburn's Temple Harmony, and Little's Wesleyan Harmony.

Also,—Instructions for the German Flute—Do, for the Violin—Massachusetts Collection of Musical Music—and The Instrumental Director, containing rules for all musical instruments in common use.—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

Dec. 23.

THE REAL.

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will be distinguished, as they ever have been, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and on the label to each box.

* These Pills are the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and not the recipe of any Physician in this country, and the public are cautioned against a spurious article professing to be prepared from a recipe of a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the same name, which article is on the strength of the name alone, they attempt to sell as the genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness in the head, weakness of the limbs, acidity, costiveness, and piles.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

That the public may judge of the high reputation of this article, the following Certificates, (which, among others, have been voluntarily presented within the last three days,) are offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.

The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness, an indigestible faintness, heart burn, and great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them.—A few months since I made trial of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, (prepared by H. Plumley.) The relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased, and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL,
Boston, Sept. 16, 1827.

Certificate of Dr. Baunlin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baunlin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Goettingen, now a practitioner of high celebrity, in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subvert the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed)

CHARLES FREDERICK BAUNLIN, M. D.

N. B.—In the above recommendation, I particularly refer to those Pills inclosed in a blue wrapper, and signed on a yellow label, H. Plumley. C. F. BAUNLIN, M.D.

Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1827.

The genuine Pills marked and distinguished as above, are for sale by ASA BARTON, who is Agent for the Proprietors. Price, seventy-five cents per box.

December 20. eowly-182

CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

REED & HOWARD have succeeded in preparing a Medicine for the cure of intemperance. It has had the advantage of repeated and successful experiments, by physicians of the first respectability in this city, and is confidently brought before the public, as a remedy in no respect inferior to any which have been offered for the purpose. A gentleman who has employed much of Dr. Chamber's, and has witnessed the operation of this, in several instances, has expressed his preference for their preparation. They have been positively favored with the following certificate from Dr. J. B. Flint, of this city.

Messrs. REED & HOWARD,

Gentlemen—I have witnessed the operation and effect of your medicine for the cure of Intemperance, in several cases, and am very willing, at your request, to state, that it has generally produced a decided aversion to ardent spirits, in those who had previously been excessively fond of them; that the health of the patients has uniformly been improved by its operation, and that, in my opinion, it is a safe, salutary, and commendable medicine, for the purpose for which it is designed. Your friend,

JOSEPH B. FLINT.

Boston, July 11th, 1827.

Extract from the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman's Report.

"I have administered a considerable number of Chamber's Powders. But a preparation has been made by REED & HOWARD, of Boston, a principal ingredient of which, I suspect to be of a character which is more universally disgusting, than are any of the ingredients in Chamber's Powders; or, at least, that this is a more prevailing ingredient in Reed & Howard's, than in the New-York preparation. Their 'Cure for Intemperance,' I therefore, decidedly prefer to that of Chamber's.

Price 2.50 a paper.

The subscriber is Agent for the Proprietors for the sale of the above 'Medicine;' and he has just received a supply of it at the Oxford Bookstore.

* It can be sent by Mail, and the 'strictest secrecy' always observed.

ASA BARTON.

Dec. 21.

THE OBSERVER.

Published every Thursday Morning, by ASA BARTON,

(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

at \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charge for its insertion.

Vol. I

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